The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE CHAINED HOST.

The potato famine in Ireland was nowhere felt more severely than in that part of the country where the following story is told as a true tale.

In a small village in one of the most barren districts of the west of Ireland, there lived a very poor widow, whose sole inheritance from her husband were two healthy children, girls, of the respective ages of three and five. Painfully and by the utmost effort she had contrived to pass two years of her sorrowful widowhood. Bad and scanty food, obtained only by labor too great for her delicate frame, had at last thrown her upon her sick bed, and death, in pity, removed her in a few days and without great suffering from her earthly troubles. The poverty of the whole parish was so great that nothing could be done for the poor orphans. All the neighbors, with the utmost desire to help, were too famine-stricken, and heard their own children too often cry in vain for bread, to assist others.

"If the children could only be got to Kilburn," a village some miles distant, said one of the neighbors, after the poor mother had been buried, "a brother of their father lives there, and he could not possibly refuse to take care of them."

"But matters are as bad there as here," replied another, "and I fear they will be no better off there."

"It cannot possibly be worse than here, for nothing but starvation stares them in the face. If we send them to their relations we have done our duty. We cannot possibly keep them here."

So a carrier who was going near to Kilburn, [in] an act of charity, took the two girls—Lizzie was seven now, and Mary five,—in his cart with him. The timid children kept very quiet and close together, and the carrier hardly looked at them. Towards noon they reached the spot where the cart would turn off. The man lifted them out, showed them the road to the left, and bade them go straight forward, and if they did not turn from the high road they would in about two hours come to the place. He then drove off. The children sobbed out "good-bye," and looked after him as long as they could see the least speck of the cart, and then they both began to cry.

Lizzie ceased her crying first; she took hold of her little sister's hand, who had seated herself on the grass, and said, "Get up, Mary! We must not stay here, if we wish to get to Kilburn. We cannot stop here on the road."

"I am so hungry," sobbed Mary; "we have had nothing to eat all day." And again they both began to cry; for Lizzie was equally hungry.

The children were very weak, and could only drag themselves slowly along. Hand in hand they tottered on. At last Lizzie fancied she saw a house, and pointed towards the spot. But it took them more than a quarter of an hour before they reached the farm house, for such it proved to be. With hesitating steps they entered the yard, for they had never begged before in spite of their former misery. But at this moment they could think of nothing else but their terrible hunger. When a few steps from the house they heard the farmer violently scolding one of his men. Then he went into the house, fiercely closed the door after him, so as to make the windows rattle, continuing his abuse all the time. The children terrified, stood still at the door until the voice ceased. Then Lizzie opened the door, and both children entered. The farmer sat in an arm chair by the fire.

"Well, what do you want?" he harshly asked the children, who were too frightened to utter a word and to tell their errand. "Can't you speak?" he asked more roughly.

Lizzie at last took courage, and said gently:

"Oh, if you would be so good as to give us the least little bite to eat—a small piece of bread or a few potatoes."

"I thought so," shouted the farmer; I was sure you were nothing but beggars, although you do not seem to belong to this neighborhood. We have plenty of those here, and do not want them to come from other parts. We have no bread for ourselves in these hard times. You will get nothing here. Be off, this moment!"

The children, both dreadfully frightened, began to cry bitterly.

"That will not do you any good," continued the man: "that kind of whining is nothing new to me, and won't move me. Let your parents feed you; but they no doubt prefer idling rather than getting their living by honest labor."

"Our parents are both dead," said Lizzie.

"I thought so," replied the farmer. "Whenever children are sent out to beg their father and mother are always dead, or at least their father. This is a mere excuse for begging. Be off this minute!"

"We have not eaten a morsel the whole day," pleaded Lizzie. "We are so tired that we cannot move a step. If you would but give us the least little bit to eat, we are so hungry."

"I have told you I would not. Beggars get nothing here."

The farmer got up with a threatening look. Lizzie quickly opened the door and drew her sister with her. The children again stood in the farm-yard, but knew not what to do. Suddenly little Mary [broke] from her sister's clasp, [ran] to the side of the yard; [was] chained; his dinner [was] in a wooden basin. Mary [looked] in and began to [eat] with [a] appetite. She was some liquor, in which [there] were pieces of bread and some boiled potatoes [were] floating. She, likewise, could not resist; she had but one feeling that of the most gnawing hunger; she took some of the bread and potatoes, and ate them greedily.

The dog, not accustomed to such guests, looked at the children full of astonishment; he drew back, then [went] on and left them his dinner, of which he had eaten very little. At this moment the farmer stepped into the yard; he wished to see whether the children had really left, and then he saw this singular scene. The dog was noted for his fierceness and [was] like by old and young; he was obliged to be constantly chained. No one dared to come near him except his master. Even the servant put his food before him in the most cautious manner. In the first moment the man thought of nothing but the fearful danger in which the children were, and walking quickly toward them, he exclaimed:

"Don't you see the dog?" He will tear you to pieces!"

But suddenly he stopped as if rooted to the ground; the dog had got up again and gone near the children, then he looked at his master and wagged his tail. It seemed as if he wished to say:

"Don't drive my guests away!"

At that sight a great change came over the man; the spectacle before him acted like an electric shock, and feelings such as he never had before seemed to stir within him.

The children had risen, terrified at the call of the man, fearful punishment for having eaten [his] dinner. At last, after [a] pause, the farmer asked:

"Are [you] dreadfully hungry that you do not even despise the dog's food? Come in, then, you shall have something to eat, and as much as you like." And taking them by the hand, he led them into the house, calling out to the servant:

"Biddy, get some hot bread and milk, and be quick, for these children."

The dog had shamed his master—the brute had shamed the man. Touched by what he had seen, the farmer was anxious to make amends for what his conscience showed him to be a great sin. He seated the children at the table, sat down by them and kindly asked their names.

"My name is Lizzie," said the eldest, "and my sister is called Mary."

"Have your parents been dead long?"

"Our father has been dead two years, but our mother only last week."

At the thought of their recent loss both children began to weep.

"Don't cry, children," said the farmer kindly. "God will in one way or another take care of you. But tell me now, where do you come from?"

"From Loughrea," replied the child.

"From Loughrea?" asked the man, "from Loughrea? That is strange!"

He began to suspect the truth and asked hesitatingly:

"What was your father's name?"

"Martin Sullivan," replied Lizzie.

"What—Martin—Martin Sullivan?" he exclaimed, jumping up at the same time, and casting a piercing look at the children, thoroughly frightening them. His face grew red, then tears came into his eyes—at last he sobbed aloud. He took the youngest child in his arms, pressed her to his heart and kissed her. The child struggled and called to her sister for help; she could not think what the man meant. Then he put down the little one, and did the same to Lizzie, who took it more quietly, as she had seen that the man did not hurt her sister. At last becoming more composed, he dried his tears and said,

"Do you know my name, children?"

"No," replied Lizzie.

"How happened it, then, that you have come to me?" he asked. "Has any one sent you to me?"

"Nobody has sent us," replied Lizzie. "We were to go to Kilburn, where a brother of our father lives, and they said he would gladly receive us. But I do not believe it; for our mother always said he is a hard hearted man, who does not care for his relations."

"Your mother was quite right when she said so," said the farmer. "But what will you do if this hard hearted man does not receive you?"

"Then we shall have to starve," answered Lizzie."

"No, no!" exclaimed the man quickly. "It shall never come to that—never! Dry your tears. The merciful God has had pity on your helplessness, and has made use of a fierce brute to soften the heart of your uncle, and therefore he will never forsake you—never."

The children looked at the man in utter bewilderment; they did not understand what he said—his words and his behavior were alike strange to them. This he soon perceived, for he added:

"You are going to Kilburn to Patrick Sullivan; you are already there! I am your uncle, and now that you are the children of my brother Martin, I make you welcome."

The children's tears quickly changed into smiles, and the meal which Biddy just then put on the table for them made them forget their grief. Patrick Sullivan had taken this farm about a year before. A kind providence had directed the children's steps to him; but if the dog had not taught him a lesson of kindness, who knows what might after all have become of the poor orphans. But He who is the Father of the Fatherless, would not have forsaken them.

QUEER QUERIES.—In what light can a betting man be viewed as a *lay* figure?

Is it legal for a blind man to sue upon a bill made payable at sight?

When the morning breaks, is it expected to appear in the Bankruptcy Court?

The Turn of the Tide.

HENRY WARD BEECHER PLEADS FOR JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

Glowing Eulogium of the Valor, Endurance and Honest Devotion of the Confederate Troops—The North confessed to be by no Means Innocent of the War—A Remarkable Article.

[From the Christian Union, edited by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher]

It was announced from Washington a week ago that on Decoration Day the friends of all soldiers, Union or Confederate, lying buried at Arlington, might visit their graves and adorn them with flowers. It seemed that the era of good feeling had really dawned, and all wise and tender spirits said "Amen." But the next day it was reported that a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic had straight-way hastened to the War Department to inquire who is to control the ground on that occasion, and to beg that "insults" might be averted. Various journals hastening also to condemn this intended kindness, it seems worth while to inquire whether there was any excuse for with-holding so simple a courtesy.

We recognise, of course, in the protest of these gentlemen a staunch loyalty to their notion of a patriotism which is in itself admirable. Their mistake, as it seems to us, is a misapprehension of the conditions of the case, both past and present. They assert, and with truth, that after victory so dearly bought as ours there must be no tampering with the spirit which so nearly overcame us. They also assert, and with truth, that honor offered to our enemies' dead or conciliation extended to them living, is [mis]placed. And here we take issue.

There are two aspects of our late melancholy war which we of the North ought never to forget, and which, practically, we hardly ever remember. One is the fact that, as a community, we did consent to the overgrowing encroachments of slavery, of which war was the logical and inevitable end. Ours is a baser sin than that of the South, for the South had taught itself to believe that slavery derived its strength from the Bible, and it planted itself on the abstract right of the patrirchal institution. Supple doctors of divinity supplied it with scriptural arguments. The churches, most of them at least, did not hesitate to fellowship it. The whole South, religiously, was as solidly orthodox as it was solidly slave-holding. In an enormous agricultural country, where the masses could neither read nor write, and where naturally, the newspapers had almost no part in the education of the people, it was inevitable that a few orators and political managers should control the community. So that slavery and the consequent succession were, to a remarkable degree, the honest cause of the whole people. And with a splendid courage and endurance they followed their disunion flag to wounds and death, as simply and bravely as if it had been the banner of the cross and they the old Crusaders. They were very ignorant and wholly wrong, but they died for the best cause they knew—their idea for patriotism.

But we who believed slavery to be wrong, who could not lure our consciencies to justify it, still accepted and encouraged it through love of gold and desire of an ignoble peace. We taught the South that it could not demand that we should not be found ready to give. And when, at last, slavery threatened our national life, it was the instinct of self-preservation rather than any nobler sentiment which prompted resistance. In that golden summer of 1860 we went on gathering and spending and living luxurious lives, careless of the portents in their sky. In the early spring of 1861 it was not alone the enemies of the Union who doubted its power to preserve its own integrity. It was its friends: the Secretary of State, the commander-in-chief of its army, the great lawyers, alas, too often the great preachers of the great cities! There was nothing in the attitude of the North, almost up to the moment of the firing on Fort Sumter, to check the menace of the South. There was everything to indicate that the Union would quietly fall apart.

Because we are by no means innocent of the war, therefore it behooves us to speak temporately of our follow sinners, however we abhor our common sin. And we ought never to have forgotten that, sharing their guilt, we could not shut them out from that redemption for which we fought. If the objects of the war were not a restored and regenerated Union, but only the triumph of a late-roused North over an insolent and defiant South, then their cause was as much better than ours as honest devotion to an ideal, however mistaken, is better than pure vindictiveness. We have no moral ground to stand upon, unless we meant to make an offering to God of our national sin, and to free them with ourselves, from the body of that death.

We lose, then, the only harvest worth the reaping from the tears and blood that both sides so plentifully sowed if we will not see our brother in our enemy and a common country in the alien sections.—Sober and discreet travelers in the South, men like Bryant and the great Chief Justice, not easily deceived, testify that they have found everywhere a kindness of feeling which would be brotherliness if any answering kindness encouraged it.

If we are not yet lofty enough to forgive the living who themselves have something to forgive in us, let us at least respect the heroism and the honesty of the dead. They were of our race and of our kindred. They were not greatly different from ourselves. Remember that we invited, through cowardice or greed, the war that they plunged us into through a mad fanaticism; remembering that only a reunited and noble Union can justify the awful cost of blood and agony, shall we refuse to lay flowers of kindness on the turf that eight years of peace have nourished? Let us rather heap it high with blossoms, and if we bring rue for bitter mourning, let us not forget rosemary for sweet remembrance, and pansies for generous thoughts.

Those periodicals are most likely to explode which haven't a spark of fire in or about them.

Rattlesnakes and their Habits.

Ordinarily the rattlesnake is extremely sluggish, and unless molested there is little fear from it during the greater portion of the year. Just before and just after its winter sleep, however, it is more active, and often assumes the offensive. In order to strike, it must be in a close coil, with its head and neck erect. In this position it throws itself forward about three-fourths of its length, supporting its weight entirely upon the remaining fourth. When molested or alarmed, or when about to attack, the rattle is violently shaken; but practically this serves little purpose as a warning since when excited the creature strikes at the intruder with the quickness of lightning, and almost simultaneously with the sound of the rattle. The statement that the noise of the rattle is peculiar, and once heard will never afterward be mistaken, is emphatically denied, the writer averring that he has known the opinions of those who have frequently heard the sound "divided as to whether a certain ominous clicking arose from the grasshoppers, which were there in great numbers, or a rattlesnake." Contrary to the common belief, the reptile also often leaves its hole and moves about after sundown, not seldom crawling into tents, and even into beds, during the night. The notion that venemous snakes do not bite twice in immediate succession is also pronounced erroneous, the writer mentioning a case where he saw the rattlesnake strike three times with electric quickness, each time leaving the marks of its fangs on the trousers of the person attacked.

But with all its quickness and irritability, the snake frequently refuses to bite even when crowded to the closest quarters. It is related that often when trod on it fails to retaliate; and one remarkable instance is given where a gentleman on coming out of the river Platte after a bath, and entirely naked, sat down upon a rattlesnake, and discovering his mistake, suddenly resumed his legs without suffering any harm beyond a severe fright. The peculiar odor of the rattlesnake is vouched for, and we are told that when one is irritated and made to bite the hoe or rake with which it is intended to kill him, the implement will retain the same unpleasant smell for months. Once known, the odor is always unrecognizable.

The bite of the rattlesnake, according to this observer's experience, is neither so rapidly fatal nor so incurable as most people suppose. Of thirty persons bitten by the rattlesnake he states that all recovered but one, and he lived twelve days after the accident. Of the whole thirty this was the only case which received surgical advice, but whether it was the bite or the advice that killed the patient we are not informed.

Whisky, the writer regards as a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake, and relates numerous instances which illustrate the wonderful power of this agent when administered in sufficient quantity. It is well known to physicians that persons suffering from diseases attended with severe pain will often tolerate much larger doses of opium or other narcotics than could otherwise be borne. Persons poisoned by the bite of a rattlesnake manifest a similar tolerance for immense doses of whisky, quantities sufficient to make a well person stupidly drunk or even to destroy life, often producing no visible effect upon the sufferer from snake bite. Yet, to be of any service to the patient, it is asserted that he must be made thoroughly drunk before it is safe to suspend the administration of the remedy. A quart or more raw whiskey is frequently required to bring about this condition; but when once it is attained, no further danger need be apprehended.

While the rattlesnake is found spread over a large portion of North America, it is much more abundant in some localities than in others. Texas probably holds an infinitely larger proportion of these reptiles than any other State in the Union. The district lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, two streams which flow in the same direction and some sixty or seventy miles apart, is a desert region, literally swarming with poisonous serpents. "In summer," says our writer, "one cannot go fifty yards in this locality without seeing a rattlesnake. In other parts of the State the mocassin is the prevalent snake; while centipedes, scorcpions, tarantulas, and alligators infest various localities, and are each a terrible scourge."

All writers have hitherto concurred in saying that rattlesnakes are never met with at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the sea level. The surveying party of Mr. Morley killed numbers of them last year, at an elevation of about 8000 feet. It is added, however, that they were never found so high before. The mountain snakes possess more vivid colors than their brethren of the prairies, and of the two are more dreaded on account of their supposed ferocity.—*Scientific Miscellany from April Galaxy.*

Carrying the Rebel Flag Through the Northern States.

A misguided youth in Alexandria, Va., in imitation of Sergeant Bates, proposes to proceed to Boston for the purpose of starting from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States, carrying with him the rebel flag unfurled. We are inclined to regard this as a foolish as well as a hazardous undertaking. Not that the flag-bearer is in danger of personal violence from Northern Union soldier, but it is calculated to arouse memories of such places as Andersonville, that might as well be smothered. Moreover, this Alexandria adventurer should remember that his case and that of Sergeant Bates are slightly different. While he is carrying a flag that constitutes no national emblem, and travels through a region that claims to be the conqueror, Bates carried the victorious American standard, the emblem of a powerful nation, through a defeated section of the country and among a subdued, if not a subjugated, people. Besides, it was the only flag that could be recognized even by these unfortunate people, and hence not likely to be insulted. However, the whole affair is a humbug of the first water, and when the rebel flag-bearer gets within the shadow of the shaft on Bunker's Hill he will probably think better of his silly venture and abandon it altogether.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Jeff Davis' First Sweetheart.

There is living in Detroit, says an exchange, a venerable and respected lady who, to those who knew her, is the heroine of a strange story. She may be seen almost any day on the streets, hurrying from her tour of shopping, back to her pleasant little home where, over her needle and thread, her fancies have full play, and memory is supreme. She is a woman of intellect and great cultivation, a charming conversationalist and an exemplary [lady]. She has been twice married and twice a widow, and now, as time is drawing his silver tracings through her hair, she moves alone! The loved ones of the past are gone. Her interest and affections draw her towards the world of spirits.—She was, in her young days, the betrothed of Jefferson Davis. Why they never married is not known. She treasures too dearly the credit of the past to open it to others eyes. It may be that to her near and dear ones she tells the story. I am not among them, and I do not know it. It is certain, however, whatever may have prevented the consummation of their early plans, she and the Confederate President have never lost their regard for each other. They still exchange letters and watch over each other's welfare. Two such lives running in such different channels, and yet having the sympathy of heart and interest, must have much to attract each other. His has been a life of splendid achievements and ignoble failures—full of excitement and thrilling episodes. Hers having its vicissitudes, borne like a woman, has been quiet and unobtrusive, but, perhaps, as wonderful as his. When I pass her on the street, or see her in church, I feel like running to her and asking her the story. I know it would be interesting. The sweetheart of Jefferson Davis! Who would not like to go back of his plottings for power, and his struggle in behalf of rebellion, and learn something more of his boyhood, and how he acted when in love?

The Alexandra Palace.

The cable dispatches brought the intelligence of the destruction of the Alexandra Palace, near London, involving a loss of about three millions of dollars. As this palace was but just finished, having been opened to the public on the 24th ult., there are probably but few people who have any well-defined idea of its character or uses. The Alexandra Palace grew out of the Great Exhibition of 1862, and portions of the Crystal Palace at South Kensington were used in its construction. It had been over eleven years in process of construction, owing to numerous obstacles which stood in the way. Operations were many times suspended but at last the building was finished. It stood in the midst of a park 220 acres, in the beautifying of which art had assisted nature. The interior of the palace was magnificently decorated. The nave, which was 900 feet in length, was filled with statues, fountains, shrubs and flower-beds. In the central transept—there being three—the vast dome rose to a height of 220 feet, its circumference being 170 feet. In this part of the building a huge organ had been erected under the personal supervision of Sir Micheal Costa, and in this transept grand concerts were continually to be given. A special concert hall, capabe of holding 3,000 people, was also constructed in another transept, in which there was also a large organ. At the opening concert, on the 24th, Costa had the control of the band and the chorus, upwards of 1,000 in number—among the singers being Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mlle. Carola, Signor Campanini, and other ditinguished astists. In the northern gallery, three spacious rooms were set apart for pictures, and in these rooms were works by Millais, Ward, Elmore, Linnell, Cole, Cox, Prout, Hunt, Gilbert, Turner, Cuttermole, Morland, and other famous English masters. In addition to these, there were several of the finest pieces of tapestry in England on exhibition.

Judging from the general description of the building, it was to be devoted to public entertainment in a variety of forms, in special competition with the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Why Coal-Oil Lamps Explode—If You Blow Down, the Best Oil is the Most Dangerous.

A correspondent at Port Penn, Del., moved thereto by the terrible accident in New Castle Hundred, on Monday night, sends us the following suggestions in regard to the explosion of coal-oil lamps. He says:

"When lamps are filled they cannot explode; but when partially filled, if not screwed tight, the space inside the lamp over the oil is filled with what is called "fire-damp" in coal-mines—viz, air and vapor of coal-oil or its gas.

"It is very remarkable that accidents with the *best* coal-oil do not *more* frequently occur, especially when the flame is blown *down* the chimney in extinguishing a lamp which has been burning all night—and particularly if during the evening it burned *freely* and created a vacuum or space above the oil, which was heated and subsequently cooled during the night when the lamp was turned down, and left to burn with a very small flame. It is manifest that the higher priced oil is more apt to explode *under these circumstances*.

"The burner should be screwed down perfectly tight, and the wick should fill the tube; moreover, be trimmed *every day*, and lowered before blown out. Anthracite-coal stoves will explode, or any other fuel, upon throwing sand or dust on top of a fire when *freely* burning, so that the gas or product of combustion be forced into the ash-pit. Every one is familiar with the illustration in what are called 'air-tight stoves,' and no anxiety is necessary in using these or coal-oil lamps if we recognize the cause of accident, and do not depend on a false security in the use of what are vulgarly called non-explosive oils."

An actor notorious for his love of beer, sailed for India. "He was a good fellow," said a friend: "take him for half-and-half, we shall not look upon his like again!"

Distinction between Religious and Ordinary Belief.

High as man is placed above the creatures around him there is a higher and far more exalted position within his view; and the ways are infinite in which he occupies his thoughts about the fears, or expectations of a future life. I believe that the truth of that future cannot be brought to his knowledge by any exertion of his mental powers, however exalted they may be; that it is made known to him by other teaching than his own, and is received through simple belief of the testimony given. Let no one suppose for a moment that the self-education I am about to commend in respect to the things of this life extends to any considerations of the hope set before us, as if man by reasoning could find out God. It would be improper here to enter upon this subject further than to claim an absolute distinction between religious and ordinary belief. I shall be reproached with the weakness of refusing to apply those mental operations which I think good in respect of high things to the very highest. I am content to bear the reproach. Yet even in earthly matters I believe that the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and godhead; and I have those things of a man which can be known by the spirit of man which is within him, and those higher things concerning his future which he cannot know by that spirit.—*M. Faraday.*

The Disaster to the French Vintage and its Effects.

A London circular has the following in relation to the effects of the severe frost in the French vine districts during the latter part of April: "The ultimate effect of this disaster, coming as it did, when the vines had already made considerable progress, cannot at present be accurately estimated, but the immediate effect has been to promote large purchases of brandy and claret by the wholesale trade here, and as a natural consequence, also to bring in the speculative element, especially into the brandy market, which is wanting on such occasions. The leading cognac houses have met the demand upon them fairly and liberally, and have supplied their usual customers with reserve stock sufficient for some months' demand at the old quotations. Their sales now have ceased, and it remains to be seen what course they will have to pursue. In wines the principal action has been in clarets, for which some large contracts have been made at higher prices than were obtainable a year ago; and we find also a decided stiffening in prices of ports, as well as Spanish reds, and more disposition on the part of dealers to pay asking rates. Sherries, too, are evidently less pressed, and a rise in value must be expected."

Success Makes Enemies.

They who are eminently successful in business, who achieve greatness, notoriety in any pursuit, must expect to make enemies. So prone to petty jealousy and sordid envy is poor human nature that whoever becomes distinguished is sure to become a mark for the malicious spite of those who not deserving success themselves are envious of the merited triumph of the more worthy. Moreover, the opposition which originates in such despicable motives is sure to be of the most unscrupulous character; hesitating at no iniquity, descending to the shabbiest littleness.—Opposition, if it be honest and manly, is not in itself undesirable. The competitor in life's struggles, who is of true mettle, deprecates not opposition of an honorable character, but rather rejoices in it. It is only injustice or meanness which he deprecates, and it is this which the successful must meet proportioned in bitterness to the measure of success which excites it.—*Milton Chronicle.*

An Odd Expression Explained.

For many years, school-boys inclined to be "slangey" have referred to some period of indefinite remoteness as "eighteen hundred and starved to death." The origin of the expression is explained by a New Hampshire journal in a paragraph about a year without summer. While every one was speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, this newspaper gave some facts concerning the year 1815 known as the "year without a summer." It was the coldest ever known throughout Europe or America. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The average price of flour during the year was $13 per barrel, and the average price of wheat in England was ninety-seven shillings per quarter. Old New England farmers referred to the year as "eighteen hundred and starved to death."

A curious story this is from London, and fit to be worked up in one of Wilkie Collins' novels. There is a rumor that a rich baronet, long crazy and represented to be still living, did really die some years ago, but that the relatives to whose he was committed, desiring to retain the allowance made to them for taking care of him, have caused to be made a lay figure, a great likeness of the deceased. When the official guardians of the dead lunatic called to see him, the figure is shown to them seated in an easy chair by the fire, with an intimation that the old gentleman cannot bear to be approached or disturbed.

"It's a very solemn thing to be married," said Aunt Hamer. "Yes, but its a deal more solemn not to be," said Miss Bartlette, a spinister aged forty.

A gentleman at an inn, seeing that the lights were so dim as only to render the darkness visible, called out "here, waiter, let me have a couple of decent candles, to see how these others burn."

"Doctor when we have sat together some time, you'll find my brother very entertaining." "Sir," said Johnson, "I can wait."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE.—Our subscribers in town will find their papers at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE from this date. We have made this arrangement for the convenience of our friends, as the new postal regulations will require postage to be paid if the papers are delivered at the office. The Drug Store is the most convenient to subscribers, being next door to Post Office.

Subscribers at the Winston post-office will please find their papers at *Mrs. Best's Eating Saloon*, opposite the post-office.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

At the instance of a number of friends we have concluded to publish our advertising sheet *monthly*. Edition 1000 copies.

Advertisers to have the privilege of changing their advertisements every month, and to be entitled to copies of the publication according to amount of advertising.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

North Carolina.

Maj. Duffy, the editor of the Greensboro *Patriot*, is a Western man, and is now on a visit to his native State. Writing from Dubuque, Iowa, to his paper, he says:

"If Dubuque is remarkable for anything it is for the number of hogs shipped in the winter, hog raising seeming to be the chief ambition of some farmers. They got happy on three cents and a half per pound last winter, and are now selling fat beef for four and a half; potatoes thirty cents a bushel, corn thirty, oats about the same and wheat ninety. They sell their crops for store clothes and groceries and consider themselves pretty well off if they keep out of debt. A farmer in North Carolina or Virginia, will have more money at the end of a year from fifty acres of well cultivated land than a farmer out here will have from one hundred and fifty, and, of course, won't work half as hard, and yet so many of our dissatisfied people think their happiness will be complete if they can only "go west." Thousands of farmers west, if they could, would gladly change positions with them and think the change a good one. Of the two men to-day the North Carolina farmer is infinitely better off. Seen through the kaleidoscope the west looks charming but the nearer you get to it the less charming it is, and the more you know about it the less favorably it will compare with our favored, but unappreciated old State."

We have heard numbers of our acquaintances, who visited the Western country, say that they are satisfied, taking everything into consideration, that with due diligence and prudent management, they can do as well in North Carolina as in the West.

WHAT WE READ ABOUT FARMING.—It will pay to go over mowing fields, and resow bare places with clover and timothy seed. It will take but little to do it, and will materially increase the hay crop of the next year. If the field is to be mown but once or twice more, the timothy seed may be omitted and clover only sown.

LAYING BY CORN.—More or less of this will be done during the present month. Where corn has had proper cultivation, and the land is clean and in good tilth, it may receive its last ploughing when in the "bunch." It is well to throw some dirt to the plants, that the "spur" roots may be well-buried in the soil. These roots play a very important part in the final development of the plant—penetrating the soil to considerable depths and sending immense quantities of fibrous roots to act as feeders. Late, deep and close ploughings injure many of these and do a great harm.

A public meeting will be held in Statesville for the purpose of getting up the Confederate history of Iredell. At the same time an association of the survivors of the old 4th regiment will be formed.

Would it not be well if a similar meeting were held in this county, in order to furnish Mr. Turner, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, with correct historical items relating to the companies which this County furnished to the lost cause. The survivors of the old 21st Regiment would be glad to take each other by the hand once more.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for May and June, it appears that on the whole, the wheat crop of the Middle States is somewhat above the average, while in all the South Atlantic and Gulf States the general condition of the crop is below average. The winter wheat in the Western and Northwestern States is represented as rather below average, but the Spring wheat presents a much more promising prospect.

Bishop John Early, of the M. E. Church, South, now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, is recovering from his recent state of feeble health.

Hardy Jones, the murderer, was sentenced in Newbern on Friday to be hanged on the 8th of August.

The Wilmington *Star* has most favorable reports from the crops along the line of the Central Carolina Railway.

Hon. D. M. Barringer has contributed $100 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Wake county jail has only four occupants at present.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of this State has reversed the decision of Judge Tourgee, recently made in the case Ruffin vs. the Commissioners of Orange, as to the power of the State to tax United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills as money, also solvent credits. The opinion of the Court was prepared by Justice Reade.

It will be remembered that Judge Tourgee held that neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills were subject to taxation by the State, also that solvent credits were not taxable, as the *deposit* remained *money* either as United States Treasury notes, or National Bank bills.

We understand the Treasurer of State has invariably instructed the list-takers in the State to require tax payers to list their money on hand or on deposit, also their solvent credits, regarding it as his duty to see that the law was executed, as the law imposed a tax on these subjects.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—This number, which commences a new volume, appears with 80 pages of delightful reading for both young and old. Three New Serial Stories, "Money-Maker; or The Victory of the Basilisk," by Oliver Optic, "Seven Daughters," by Amanda M. Douglas, and "A Stout Heart; or The Student from over the Sea," by Elijah Kellogg, are all begun, are all illustrated, and will be concluded in this volume. There are four full-page illustrations, "The Puzzling Sum," "Summer Showers," "The Fairy of the Woods," and "The Morning Light is Breaking." Terms, in Advance, for Oliver Optic's Magazine, published every month. Subscription, one year, $3.00. Every Subscriber at $3.00 will receive a valuable PREMIUM. Particulars in August Number. Lee & Shepard, Publishers, 149 Washington Street, Boston.

THE ALDINE for July has arrived. We are always glad to see this beautiful Art monthly. It is the handsomest periodical issued from the press of this country. It is done on large sheets of fine and delicately tinted paper, the typography is unapproachable and the engravings are excellent. In the number before us, we have a full page illustration, printed in tints, entitled "Catch Him," representing two children, one of whom, a girl, holds her little brother to a rosebush, on which a butterfly is about to light. "Moonlight on the Shenandoah" is a fine sketch from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Then there are the "Morning Bath," "The Countess Potozki" and other fine illustrations. The literature of the Aldine is chaste and elevated in tone and varied in character. In the present number are four good stories.

For our part we value the work mainly as a specimen of excellent typography and for the handsome illustrations. Many persons will have the volumes bound to preserve the engravings. Subscription price $5 a year, including two chromos. Published by James Sutton & Co, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

LATEST NEWS.

An earthquake, a few days since, spread disaster throughout the north of Italy.—Fifty-two persons were killed. Venice and Verona suffered slightly, and Foletto and four villages near Vittoria, terribly.

Anarchy prevails in the Turkish province of Rosnia, caused by the persecution of christians by Mahomedans. In one district of the province, 270 christians have been murdered within the past six weeks, and the perpetrators of the crime remain unpunished. No efforts have been made to secure their arrest.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—At Virginia City, Nevada, on Monday night, a terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine and giant powder, occurred near the corner of Taylor and B. streets, killing ten persons and wounding many others. A large number of persons are missing, probably buried beneath the debris.

Five sun-strokes in New York on the 27th ult., one fatal.

Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, died at Covington, Ky.

Eleven cholera deaths in Cincinnati, and ten in Nashville, on the 29th ult.

Cold Water.

To withhold water from children in times of illness is downright cruelty. It is doubtful if there is a disease in which the patient should not have cold water. Oh, how babies often suffer for cold water! A nursing baby is given, no matter how thirsty, nothing but milk.—The little lips are dry and cracked, and the little tongue so parched it can scarcely nurse, and yet it has nothing but milk to assuage its craving thirst. Try it yourself, when you have a fever, and we are sure that ever after, when your darling is dying with thirst, the teaspoon and tumbler of cold ter will be in constant use. Deny it milk and give it plenty of cold water, and it has a chance of a speedy recovery.—*Raleigh Era.*

A well-posted fruit grower in Delaware estimates that the peach crop of the present year will aggregate about 3,370,000 baskets, exceeding by 500,000 baskets that of last year.

A colored man, while digging on the Vale Royal plantation, near Savannah, a few days ago, unearthed seventeen thousand dollars, which had been buried by a miser some eight years ago.

The Morgan Envelope Company, at Springfield, Mass., is running its works night and day upon the postal cards, turning out 600,000 of them every twenty-four hours.

An engineer has invented a machine which will cut off the general reporter from many an item. It is a hot water pump which will squirt hot water on deaf persons who walk on the track.

Hereafter Mail Trains bound east on the N. C. R. R., will not run east of the Company Shops on Saturday nights, but will lay off at Company Shops until Sunday night, when they will return to Charlotte. Mail Trains West will not leave Goldsboro' on Sunday P. M., but will start on their westward trip at Company Shops.

GENERAL NEWS.

HORRIBLE DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A fearful death by lightning occurred during the storm on Monday afternoon the 23d ult., on the farm of Mr. Joseph A. Merrikin, about a mile from Staunton. Mrs. Merrikin, with two or three servants, was having cherries gathered when the storm came up. She ordered the colored boy, about ten years of age, who was in the tree, to come down. He started, saying, "Well, my bucket is full," when the flash came. The boy was instantly killed in the position he stood, his face and one side being charred to a crisp, and the arm on which he held the bucket torn open to the bone. His clothing was almost entirely burned off. A hog under the tree was killed. Mrs. Merrikin was stunned, and the flame seemed to those standing by to run over her clothing and circle around a ring she wore on her finger. Mr. Merrikin, who was some distance off, saw the smoke from the boy's clothing ascending from the tree, and when he arrived, found the little fellow's body hanging naked in the tree in exactly the position in which he had been killed, with one arm hooked over a limb, and the bucket hanging from the other with the cherries still in it. It is a remarkable fact that Mrs. Merrikin heard no noise at all, and only saw the flame, while to those around and here in Staunton the crash was terrific.—The boy was the son of Henry Lewis, living near the National Cemetery.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

STREET FIGHT.—Thursday morning a fight occurred, in front of Brydon's drug store, between Major W. T. Sutherlin and James M. Whittie, Esq., growing out of some reflections made upon the former by the latter in a speech at the bar.

The parties were brought before Magistrate Henry Wooding, and tried at 5 o'clock in the evening. It was proved that Major Sutherlin struck the first blow. Mr. Whittle drew his pocket-knife and commenced cutting. The parties were then seperated. Major Sutherlin drew his pistol, remarking, "he has drawn a knife on me," and endeavored to get to his antagonist: but both parties were in the hands of friends, who kept them apart.

Mr. Whittle was apparently uninjured. Major Sutherlin's coat was cut in four places, but his flesh only reached in two places. In one the skin was barely cut, and in the other the knife penetrated about three-quarters of an inch into the flesh on his shoulder.

The sentence of the court was that Major Sutherlin be fined $20 for the corporation and $5 for the State, and give bond in the sum of $2,500 to keep the peace for six months. Mr. Whittle was fined $10 for the corporation and $5 for the State, and bound over in the sum of $1,000.—*Danville Times.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following in reference to the commencement exercises of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the remarks of our fellow-citizen, Hon. A. M. Waddell, on the occasion: "The final celebration of the Franklin Literary Society took place at 8 o'clock, P. M. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coles, of North Carolina. After which the orator of the occasion, Hon. A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, took the stand. He chose as his subject, 'Thoughts on Government,' prefaced by presenting to the President a badge of the Society, found by a boy in Wilmington, N. C., and given to him. He then proceeded in a most eloquent strain to discuss the theme, which he did to the hearty satisfaction of his hearers; making in the opinion of many, the speech of the commencement, the sentiments and apt allusions and illustrations being loudly applauded."—*Wm. Star.*

The following dispatch from Battleboro to the Petersburg *Appeal*, gives more in detail the account of the terrible death of Mr. McDowel: Wm. McDowell, Esq., a prominent citizen of Edgecombe county, while riding around his farm yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, was struck by lightning, and himself and horse were both instantly killed. No scar was visible on either horse or rider, with the exception of burns upon the body of Mr. McDowell, whose clothes were entirely burned off. His watch was broken all to pieces. The negroes who were in the field with him were afraid to go near him to put the fire out.

It has often been said that cows, especially milch cows, never sell for as much as they are really worth; but A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford county, sold on Thursday, the 29th of May, a two year-old heifer, known as "The Duchess of Airdrie XV.," to go to England, for $10,000, which may be regarded as a sum not very far below her real value. She is said to be "a beautiful specimen of a beautiful race," and it appears that the English breeders, who heretofore parted with all their finest cattle, are now determined to have some of them back at any price. *Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman.*

Dr. Carr, of California, affirms that every dollar of gold that has been mined in that State has cost from $1 00 to $1 50.—He estimates that 50,000 people are engaged in gold mining in that State, and puts the gold product of 1872 at $20,000,000. Reckoning labor at $2 50 a day, he calculates that the wages of the miners would come to $37,500,000 for the year.—Gold mining strongly resembles the lottery business. Some prizes are drawn, but most of the tickets draw blanks.

Our readers are cautioned against the innumerable number of swindlers who are sending circulars &c., through the mails with glowing descriptions of houses, farms, pianos, chromos, jewelry, &c., &c., given away. They are generally swindlers, and persons having money to invest, better be sure to use it for the payment of such articles as they are sure to receive; do not send money to swindlers.

During one of the recent storms, a large walnut tree on the farm of Abner Bond, on Apple-pie ridge, was struck by lightning, making the sixth time within Mr. Bond's memory. In its downward course the lightning killed a setting hen in the hollow of the trunk.—*Winchester Times.*

Seven car loads of Mormon recruits from Europe, are now on their way westward for Utah. This is the first lot of several thousands of new dupes that Brigham Young's missionaries have picked up in the Old World during the past year, and who are to be transferred to the imaginary Eden west of the Rocky Mountains this Summer.—*Journal.*

Eighty-two varieties of farming implements are made at one establishment in Chicago. The State of Ohio consumes more iron in the manufacture of farming implements than any other State.

Raleigh has already subscribed $5,000 for an ice machine.

A Horrible Tragedy in Northampton County--One Brother Kills Another in Cold Blood--The Fratricide not Arrested.

By the arrival of Dr. R. Parker in this city yesterday from the Eastern Shore, we have the particulars of a horrible crime which was perpetuated in Bellhaven, Northampton county, on the afternoon of Friday, the 20th inst. It seems from our information that a man by the name of G[illegible] Thomas, residing in that village, acting upon the advice of his father, deliberately shot his older brother, Levin, through the heart, killing him instantly.

The particulars, as far as we could learn, were as follows: Some time ago Col. L. G. Thomas, the father of the two brothers, who lives on Woodland farm in the upper part of Northampton county, and also owns a store in Bellhaven, set his older son up in business with the hope of reforming him. The young man, who was only twenty-three years of age, was inclined to be dissipated, and when intoxicated was very unruly. The effort to reform him was a failure, as he grew worse instead of better, until at last his father took the store away from him, and gave it to the younger brother, George, aged seventeen. This added fuel to the flames, and the expelled brother became so troublesome that he was finally ordered repeatedly to keep away from the store altogether.

It is even said that Col. Thomas advised his younger son, if all other means failed to keep his brother away, to shoot him, Be this as it may, Levin Thomas absented himself from the establishment for some time and did not approach it when sober. On the morning of the fatal day, however, he went out to some place about four miles from Bellhaven, where he became intoxicated, returning to the village in that condition about five o'clock in the afternoon. Approaching the store, his brother saw him, and hastily closed the doors and windows to prevent his entrance. Levin attempted to get in at the front door, but was unsuccessful, and was passing around to another door, when he was seen by a Mrs. Churn, residing near by, and she called him away, saying he was drunk, and she did not wish to see him create any disturbance. He turned away and was walking towards her, when his brother raised a window, with a rifle, took deliberate aim and shot him, the ball taking effect in the [illegible] the left shoulder blade, [illegible] the heart. Levin exclaimed: "[illegible] Mrs. Churn, I shot!" and fell dead. The youthful fratricide hastily left, and has not been heard of since, it being supposed that he was assisted by his father to leave that portion of the country. An inquest was held on Sunday over the remains of the murdered man, but no verdict had been returned up to the hour when our informant left.

The whole affair is one of the most dreadful which has occurred in the State, and no one can repress a thrill of horror in reading the dreadful details. The authorities are on the alert, and no effort will be spared to capture the wretched youth who has thus madly imbrued his hands in his brother's blood. Fly where he will, the mark of Cain will be upon him, and even if successful in evading the officers of the law, his after life cannot but be a burden.

The melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over the community, as the family was one of good standing, and the murdered man, although reckless and dissipated, had many warm, personal friends.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Life Insurance and Intemperance --Another Important Case Decided.

The case of James A. L. McClure, executor of Gustav H. Boninger, vs. The Craftsman's Life Insurance Company of New York, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday. This was a suit to recover on a policy of $5,000. In the application the assured was asked whether his habits were correct and temperate, to which he answered "yes." Also how long he had been so, to which he answered "always." The defense was that this last answer was a misrepresentation, and its untruthfulness voided the policy. The defence proved that the assured had been twice at Mount Hope in 1869, and also proved that he had been under the influence of liquor, and that he had been on several "sprees" a year or more prior to his insurance.

The plaintiff moved that the assured had been an intimate friend of the insurance agent; through whom the insurance was effected; that during the whole of that period, some six or eight months, he had been strictly temperate, but that the assured had told the agent that in his former life he had "knocked around like most young men," and had been on "lively turns." The defendant offered to prove that after the policy was issued the assured had got upon a frolic, and that his death was to be attributed, in some measure, if not entirely, to its consequences. But all evidence relating to what might have been the habits of the assured after the policy was excluded by the court as not bearing upon the issue.

The court granted the three prayers asked by plaintiff, to the effect that the fact that the deceased may have occasionally used intoxicating drinks did not void the policy unless such use had been habitual and excessive; that the words of the application were to be taken in their usual every-day meaning, and that whether the habits of the assured in this respect had been good or bad, if the agent had been fully advised of them, the company could not take advantage of any incorrect answer (even if it were incorrect) if their agent had had full knowledge to the contrary when the application was made. The prayers of the defendant were rejected. The jury, after an absence of about five minutes, returned a verdict for plaintiff of $5,583 33, the amount claimed with interest.—*Baltimore Sun, June 20th.*

VIENNA, June 29.—Violent thunder storm to-night flooded the exhibition grounds, and did much injury. American avenue and German Galley were badly damaged. The roof of the Chicago restaurant was driven in, and building and contents ruined.

General De Schweinitz, ambassador of German Emperor, at Vienna, and his wife, gave a brilliant fete and reception on Saturday.

Miss Leo Hudson's will orders the sale of her house in Baltimore, and investment of the proceeds in the bronze statue of a horse, to be placed over her grave near that city.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania railroad, expects to visit Europe this summer "for the purpose of presenting to the financiers of the old World the superior advantages of the Southern Pacific railroad as a source of investment, and counteracting the prejudices existing in Europe against American railroad interests."

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

FATHER MCNAMARA AND MRS. KERRIGAN'S CHILDREN.—Three weeks ago Mrs. Kerrigan, an Irish matron who gained a decent livelihood by the peddling of laces and trinkets, left her home in this city to visit her husband who was lying ill at Wilmington. Her two children she left in care of a female friend, who being tired of looking after them called Father McNamara and turned the children over to him. The clergyman had them bound to him until the age of twenty-one. When the mother returned and asked for her children they [illegible] refused [illegible] tion of the fact [illegible] the mother, which [illegible] very sharp terms from [illegible] the columns of a d[illegible]

The mother was [illegible] her children, had spent [illegible] had by her in her trip [illegible] and she applied to Mr. Mag[illegible] Deputy Sheriff, to aid her. This gentleman engaged counsel for her and on Monday suit was brought in the Superior Court before Judge Watts. Messrs. Lewis and Rogers appeared for the plaintiff, Father McNamara being represented by Messrs. Gatlin and Fuller. The acerbity which was shown early in the examination of witnesses was an indication of the annoyance and chagrin felt at the rebellion of one of the flock against pastoral authority. Much of the evidence was absolutely indecent in its character, but the [illegible], though pressed with questions which caused ladies to leave the court-room, behaved herself in a very dignified manner.

At the conclusion of the case Judge Watts decided that the mother was entitled to the children, and they were turned over to her.—*Era.*

MR. EDITOR:—I have just returned from the Ore Knob, in the lower part of Ashe county. There is a considerable amount of work going on, they are now working a hundred hands, raising a large quantity of copper, some of which is so pure that you can readily bend it with your fingers. They are grading a road so as to haul off the metal to Marion, Va.

Oh, how badly we need a railroad through that and our own section of the country. It is said to be the richest mine in the U. S. They are erecting a great many huts and houses around the mine. They are spending much money, and its influence is being felt in that section of the country.

That wh[illegible] full of different kin[illegible] here is scarcely such a [illegible] for money to be ju[illegible] We have the water po[illegible] the metal, but alas! we need the capital and energy, and then we would not be fifty years behind the times, as we are now.—*Surry Visitor.*

CLEM FARR.—This old man of 89 summers was in town (with a rattlesnake in a box, of course,) Court week would not be Court week in Burke without old Clem, with a rattlesnake for sale. He is a remarkable old man every way. He is the father of 38 children and has *living* 102 grandchildren. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Clem is a furious "democrat," and believes old Andrew Jackson is still alive. He was hung by Kirk near the close of the war. His friends supposing him dead, were in the act of interring his body when evidences of vitality were discovered. Four years ago when he was 85 years old, he climbed a slick pole here 90 feet high, fastened a Seymour and Blair flag to the top of it, drew a bottle, drank a health to the Democratic candidates and returned safely to the ground. He has been the hero of many "hair breadth scapes" in the climbing line which we may at some future time refer to.—*Piedmont Press.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We are informed that a terrible tragedy was enacted on Monday last, near Siloam, in Surry county. It appears that one W. A. Graham had attempted to whip a colored boy for some misdemeanor, and the boy's mother took up the quarrel. Graham became so enraged at the woman that he went to the house and got his gun, and after bursting several caps, he dealt her a number of blows on the head, with his gun, inflicting wounds from which it is supposed she will not recover.

Graham is on the dodge.—*Mt. Airy Visitor.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—Some time ago Mr. Patterson Coffee, living on Mulberry, in Caldwell county, was the hero of a thrilling adventure with a bear. A bear had been chased for some time by dogs and finally took refuge in a cave. Mr. Coffee saw him enter the same and without hesitating, with gun in hand, crawled in after him for thirty or forty yards. It was perfectly dark and Mr. Coffee could not see his hands before him but he depended on seeing the shine of the bear's eye and he was not deceived. He finally saw two bright spots in the darkness and took good aim. With the aid of friends he was enabled to get his bear out.

After reading this one will not be surprised to learn that Patterson Coffee is a blood relation to Daniel Boone. Mr. Coffee's great grand mother was a sister of the great pioneer.—*Piedmont Press.*

The Charlotte Southern *Home* says: Col. Aiken said in his address to the farmers at Mecklenburg that he had visited twenty-one States within the last few months, including the fine grain region of the West, and that the belt of up-country in North and South Carolina and Georgia was superior to all that he had seen. He said that we could live cheaper and easier, and enjoy more of the comforts of life, than any people in the United States. He saw many who had moved from this section, and not one had bettered his condition.

Mr. R. D. Carnagan, of North Carolina, was enticed into a gambling house in New York last week, where he won, or was permitted to win as a bait, $340. When he coolly announced his intention to quit playing, one of the gamblers drew a bowie knife and demanded a return of the money. Mr. Carnagan jumped out of the window to an awning, quietly slid down a telegraph pole and had all the parties arrested.

A railroad meeting was held in Farmer's warehouse last Saturday at which resolutions were passed, pledging the hearty support of the citizens of Durham to the proposed road from Clarksville via Oxford to connect with the N. C. road at this place.—*Durham Plant.*

Samuel Revis, in company with others, while seining near Diffee's Mills on Rocky creek, in the Northern part of Iredell county, was accidentally drowned on last Thursday evening. He leaves a family with several small children.—*Statesville Intelligencer.*

From a recent number of *Appleton's Journal* we clip the following, which must be of value to all who are interested in the ancient history of North Carolina:

"Professor W. C. Kerr, State Geologist for North Carolina, has discovered that the supposed 'silver caves' in Mitchell county are probably mica mines worked by contemporaries of the mound builders. This view is sustantiated by recent discoveries in the West of plates of Mica cut into different shapes, and possibly intended as mirrors and windows. Since there is none of this mineral in the Mississippi Valley, it is possible that those Carolina caves were excavations made in search of it."

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen Directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad: E. R. Stanley, C. R. Thomas, F. Lohman, of Craven, R. W. [illegible], Anthony Davis, of Lenoir, Isaac [illegible], W. B. Duncan, Carteret, C. [illegible] Greene, and L. J. Moore, [illegible].

The meeting of the Stockholders of this road will take place at Beaufort on the 26th inst.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad was held in Beaufort on Thursday last. The following Directors on the part of the State were announced as the Governor's appointees: Edward R. Stanley, Chas. R. Thomas, Richard W. King, Robt. F. Lohman, Isaac Ramsey, Wm. Duncan, Charles H. Harper and Anthony Davis.

The following Directors were elected by the private Stockholders: John L. Morehead, Benj. L. Perry, Wm. T. Faircloth and M. F. Arendall.

Newbern was named as the place for the next meeting.

ROLL ON! great Pill of Ayer, roll on!
Through miles emboweled roll!
Roll on!
Through those whose livers chafe the soul!
Through those whose feeble stomachs fail!
Through mesentaries waxen pale!
Through all who live in aches and ail!
Ever roll on!

Roll o'er the prairies of the nation,—
For the sick and ill of every station!
Roll down the Andes—towering mountains!
Roll over Afric's golden fountains!
Through India and the Chersone sea!
Through distant isles of Japanese!
Wherever dwells a sinking heart
Roll on, to do your mighty part,
Ayer's Pills, roll on.—*Putnam for Oct*

The Board of Education advertises a number of swamp lands for sale. Among them is the Big Swamp in Robeson County, containing 14,000 acres. White Marsh and Brown Marsh in Columbus and Bladen, containing 24,000 acres; Holly Shelter Swamp in New Hanover, 58,240 acres; Angola Bay in New Hanover and Duplin, 50,000 acres, and White Oak Swamp in Jones and Onslow, 85,000 acres.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Horse Ford Shoal—one of the finest shoals on the Catawba river—has passed into the hands of strong capitalists—the Neuse River Manufacturing Company—who will begin at once the building of a dam, six hundred feet long, across the river, and the erection of buildings and machinery for cotton factories. Ninety acres of land around the shoal is included in the purchase, upon which churches school-houses, and tenements will be erected for the employees at the factories. It is estimated that employment will be given to two hundred hands.—*Piedmont Press.*

A negro named Lee Ross broke jail last Friday night [illegible] and some four others had made a hole in the wall and a rope out of their blankets. Loyal Lee was decending when the alarm was given and the game was stopped for the others.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The Ice Factory building is approaching a state of completion, under the energetic management of Dr. C. J. Fox. The steam-engine has been put up; and manufactured ice retailed at a very low price will soon be had.

J. W. King, of Reidsville, was arrested here Monday evening upon the charge of stealing from the P. M. at Reidsville. He took the freight train and came to this place but the telegraph beat him, and now he boards with the sheriff.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

LONGEVITY.—There are two people living in this county whose combined ages make up the pretty little sum of 227, one Mr. John Barnes is 114 years old and an old negro woman, formerly the property of Gen. Patterson, 113. How is that for longevity, Mr. *Vindicator.*

We regret to learn that the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer still continues in feeble health. He is confined to his room. We hope to be able to report at an early day that he is again in his usual good health.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Governor Caldwell has issued his proclamation, setting the first Thursday in August as the day upon which polls will be opened and a vote taken upon the amendments to the State Constitution.

One of the Hicks burglars, whose sentence was recently commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, refuses to work, saying he prefers the solitude of his cell.

Judge W. A. Moore holds the special term of the Mecklenburg Court, which commences on the third Monday in July.

Col. Aiken formed a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry at Raleigh Thursday.

The office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad has been removed from Statesville to Morganton.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, (according to law,) on the estate of Rebecca Haman, dec'd., I will expose to public sale, at **1 o'clock, P. M.,** on **Saturday, July 26th, 1873,** at the lower front steps of the Widows' House, in Salem, the following property, to-wit:

Three Good Stoves, Bureau and Book-Case, Wardrobe, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock, Looking-Glasses, a pair of small Druggists Scales, a Coffee-Mill, Coffee-Roaster, a lot of Kitchen Ware, Axe, Saw, Spade, a lot of Carpet, (some quite new,) Blankets, Quilts, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, and many other articles.

Terms made known at time of sale.

I likewise hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose,—otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., July 1, 1873. 27-4ds.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE

FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOB WORK.—We have now improved facilities for executing JOB PRINTING in all its variety. Persons wishing to have any work done in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

ANOTHER ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—We offer the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac as one of the best advertising mediums in the State.

TAXES.—The Sheriff will commence collecting the taxes in this county on the 19th. They are, on the $100 valuation of property 90½ cents, and $2 25 on the poll.

Below we publish the appointments, *pro bono publico:*

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	July	19th
Old Town,	Monday,	"	21st
Bethania,	Tuesday,	"	22d
Sides',	Wednes.	"	23d
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	24th
Lewisville,	Friday,	"	25th
Benj. Hampton's,	Saturday,	"	26th
Hardin Haizlip's,	Monday,	"	28th
Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Tuesday,	"	29th
V. W. Perry's,	Wednes,	"	30th
John Hasten's,	Thursday,	"	31st
Widow Sarah Clinard's,	Friday,	Aug.	1st
Crew's School-House,	Saturday,	"	2d
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	"	4th
Winston,	Tuesday,	"	5th

CLEAN UP.—At this time of the year, particularly, our citizens should remove all offensive and unsightly accumulations of filth and rubbish. Keep the streets and lots thoroughly cleansed, and but little danger need be apprehended of sickness incident to the season.

SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society is an Association of some of the enterprising young men of this place and Winston. They hold their meetings every Saturday night in the second story of the Salem Male Academy building, where they have a room neatly fitted up. This institution was organized about twenty years ago, by a few ardent and aspiring young men, several of whom have since "made their mark in life" by distinguishing themselves in the various avocations they have chosen. The organization has been in successful operation ever since its foundation, and has been instrumental in doing much good in our community, by fostering the literary tastes of the young, and giving them free access to the extensive and well selected library.

As its name implies, the main object is to cultivate a correct taste for literature, and to inculcate in the minds of the young men a desire for mental improvement.—The rules and regulations which govern the Society are strictly and impartially enforced, and are of a nature to discipline the mind in order to attain the best results, in declamation, written essays, orations, and participation in debates upon interesting and instructive subjects.

The Society at present numbers by far too small a proportion of our young men, and should receive a more hearty encouragement from our citizens. Its aims are *good*, and we hope to see the Society growing in numbers and usefulness. The following are the officers of the Society:

E. A. Ebert, President; L. W. Masten, Vice President; H. E. Fries, Secretary; J. H. Brown, Treasurer; C. W. Null, Librarian; J. Knouse, Chaplain; Jno. Shutt, Stewart.

CROPS, &c.—As usual at this season of the year, business is a little dull. Farmers are all busy with their various crops, and their visits to town are comparatively few and far between.

From what we can ascertain, there will be about two-thirds of a wheat crop only realized, in this region of country, and the first crop of hay is also rather short.—However, there is still a considerable quantity of old grain in the country, and there will be plenty and to spare for another twelve months, at least.

We are pleased to see the spirit of improvement existing among our friends in the country, more so than ever before.—Reaping and mowing machines are being introduced, which labor-saving machines will afford more time to devote to other work on the farm.

Several of our mercurial citizens were slightly startled at the sound of the hose-carriage bells, in the Engine-house, some evenings since. and it is said to have come very near producing a fire alarm.—It has been ascertained since, that the Engine-house has become the resort of hogs, and the animals coming in contact with the hose-carriage, caused the sounding of the bells.

WANTED, VIRGIL.—The first volume of Davidson's Virgil, recently sold at public sale as the property of the late Jesse A. Waugh, wanted at this office. The person who purchased it will please call.

ANOTHER COPPER MINE.—The *Messenger* says: "A new copper mine is now being opened on South Fork river, about 4 miles southeast of Jefferson, Ashe county. It is stated that the prospects are very flattering for an abundance of good material.

We have had moderate rains, this week, and the potatoe and oats crops are considered made. The former, generally speaking, tolerable; the latter fine.

We learn that a number of hands are engaged in the construction of the Railroad bridge, near this place.

A GOOD SIGN.—We notice that several jails in this State are without occupants. Only one in the prison of this county.

NEW POSTMASTER AT JEFFERSON.—Mr. Franklin Hardin has been appointed Postmaster at Jefferson, in place of S. Trivitt, resigned.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—A new mail route has been opened from Jefferson to Hickory Tavern.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

A party of ladies and gentleman left town for Piedmont Springs, on Tuesday morning last. They intend making the Springs headquarters, and ramble at will among the pleasant coves and noble peaks of the Sauratown. The Cascade, Moore's Knob, Tory's Cave, Pivot Rock, Flexible Sandstone Quarry, make quite a varied and interesting programme.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, June 27th, Mrs. REBECCA HAMAN, relict of the late Adam Haman, aged 76 years and 14 days.

In Winston, on the 23d ult., LUTHER, infant son of Alexander and Louisa White.

In this county, on Tuesday morning, Mr. CHARLES OGBURN.

In Davidson county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. JOYCEY HINE, widow of John Hine, aged 74 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70 a	Salt Liverpool	2 30
Wheat,	1 65 a 1.70	" American,	2 25
Meal,	2 a 2	Candles ads.	20 a 25
Chop,	1¼ a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Bacon,	12 a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12½
Lard,	11 a 12	" " B.	12
Eggs,	12½ a 00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Molasses,	28 a 40	Iron,	6 a 8
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Nails,	7 a 8
" Mount.	15 a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
Butter,	20 a 00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Peas,	75 a 80	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Apples, green,	00 a 0.00	Clover Seed,	
" dried,	0 a 0	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
Potatoes, sw.	00 a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" irish,	50 a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Coffee,	25 a 30	Shingles,	
Sugar,	10 a 14	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
" crushed,	15 a 18	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 45
Rags,	3 a 4		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

LUGS—Common,	5 50 to 6 00
" Medium,	6 00 to 6 75
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to 8 25
" Medium,	8 50 to 10 00
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 75 to 6 50
" " Fancy,	8 00 to 15 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	9 00 to 11 00
" Good to Fine,	12 00 to 18 50
" Fancy,	20 00 to 55 00

Receipts have fallen off. Market very active for all manufacturing grades at prices full up to quotations.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. June 18, 1873.

LUGS—Medium,	$5 00 to 7 00
" Good,	6 00 to 8 00
" Common Bright,	7 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00 to 20 00
LEAF—Common Red,	7 00 to 9 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00 to 12 00
" Good Bright,	25 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 75 00

Petersburg, June 23.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00 Wheat, red $1 65 a $1 90, white, 00 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog round 10 a 11 Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Charlotte. June 30.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 00 a 4 60; Corn, 72 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 75 a 80; Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, June 25.—Bacon 8 to 12 Flour, $6 75 a $7 75 Corn a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $225; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

New York, July 1.—Cotton, 00 a 21 Flour, $6 00 to $7 75; Corn, 50 a 53 Wheat, 00 a 1 53; Gold, 1 15½ a 0 00; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Richmond, July 1.—Wheat, $1 75 a $1 85 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 15. a 7 50

Baltimore, July 1.—Cotton 00 a 20¾ Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 40; Corn white, 00 a 67, yellow, 00 a 66; Oats, 47 a 50; Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10½ a 10¾

A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail.
Now is the time to buy your SUGAR.
Come and see
June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*
MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, CAPT. T. L. NORWOOD

Fall Session opens 25th July.

For Circular, address,
MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, Sup't.
June 19, 1873.-25-1m.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE's FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine bear the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony Sworn in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. DELAMARRE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT St., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business, on the 13th of June, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$244,455 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts...	7,935 50
" " National Banks,	495 79
Current Expenses,	803 53
Premiums,	4,000 00
Cash Items,	1,625 09
Bills of National Banks,	500 00
Fractional Currency,	677 23
Specie,	3,500 00
Legal Tender Notes,	40,000 00
	$456,992 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	12,000 00
Discount,	4,529 33
Exchange,	505 83
Interest,	7,790 85
Profit and Loss,	1,458 06
National Bank circulation outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	145,708 12
	456,992 19

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1873.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH, }
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER, }

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. July 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jane Hosky, Miss Catharine Foltz, Miss Susan Killian, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Fanny Rany, Miss Sarah Tesh.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Horace Bingham, col'd., Franklin Blall, Romulis Church, R. A. Charles, Manuel Everhart, Leander Fries, Thornton Fulps, William Gibbins, Robert Griffith, G. W. Hansbrough, J. W. Hanes, Daniel Kinny, Henry Martin, col'd., Robert Moor, George Morris, Dr. W. D. Reed, Beverly Scott, Calvin Wrights.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

J. M. McCORKLE. WM. H. BAILEY.

McCORKLE & BAILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
John W. Mauney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

North Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

Seretary and Treasurer's Office,
Salem, N. C., June 23d, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro, on Thursday, the 24th of July next.
W. A. LEMLY, *Sec'y.*
June 26, 1873.-26-tm.

CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened an

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

C. A. HEGE, Proprietor, Salem, N. C.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS, COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

:o:

DRY GOODS

In great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete. Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods. Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL,
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840. For Over Thirty Years, 1873.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

HAS been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is now the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our *Lakes or Rivers, without it.*

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many *Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas,* and other *Remedies* have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly *enviable standing* of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO!

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for *Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, etc.*

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for *PAIN-KILLER* are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies Fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in *Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects,* and *Scalds.* It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with *RHEUMATISM, GOUT,* or *NEURALGIA,* if not a positive cure, they find the *Pain-Killer* gives them relief when no other remedy will.

IT GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM ACHING TEETH.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD KEEP IT AT HAND, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine *PAIN-KILLER,* as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

PRICE 25 cts., 50 cts., AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, Dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 69 Park Place, New York.

W. T. VOGLER,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.

SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

☞ All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,

Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

GO TO

WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

F. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall, receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

alem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ **Something NEW is added every week.** ☜

KID GLOVES.

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Prop

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N.C.,

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

LASH & HAIRSTON

March.

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Poetry.

Green Apples.

"Pull down the bough, Bob! Isn't this fun?
Now give it a shake, and there goes one!
Now put your thumb up to the other and see
If it isn't as mellow as mellow can be.
I know by the stripe
It must be ripe!
That's one apiece for you and me.

Green, are they? Well, no matter for that.
Sit down on the grass and we'll have a chat,
And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute
Said, last Sunday, of unripe fruit.
"Life," says he,
Is a beautiful tree,
Heavily laden with beautiful fruit.

"For the youth there's love, just streaked with red,
And great joys hanging just over his head;
Happiness, honor, and great estate,'
For those who patiently work and wait;
Blessing," said he,
Of every degree,
Ripening early and ripening late.

Take them in season, pluck and eat,
And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet;
But, oh, my friend!" Here he gave a rap
On his desk like a thunder-clap,
And made such a bang,
Old Deacon Lang
Woke up out of his Sunday nap.

"Green fruit," he said, "God would not bless:
But half life's sorrow and bitterness,
Half the evil, and ache and crime,
Came from tasting before their time,
The fruits Heaven sent."
Then on he went
To his fourthly and fifthly—wosn't it prime?

But I say, Bob, we fellows don't care
So much for a mouthful of apple or pear:
But what we like is the fun of the thing,
When the fresh winds blow and the hang-birds bring
Home grubs and sing
To their young ones a-swing
In their basket nest, tied up by its string.

I like apples in various ways;
They're first-rate roasted before the blaze
Of a winter's fire; and, oh, my eyes,
Aren't they nice, though, made into pies!
I scarce ever saw
One cooked or raw,
That wasn't good for a boy of my size.

But shake your fruit from the orchard tree,
To the tune of the brook and the hum of the bee,
And the chipmonks chirping every minute,
And the clear sweet note of the gay little linnet,
And the grass and the flowers,
And the long summer hours,
And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it.

But this is a hard one! Why didn't we
Leave them another week on the tree?
Is yours all bitter? Give us a bite.
The pulp is tough and the seeds are white,
And the taste of it puckers
My mouth like a sucker's!
I vow, I believe the old parson was right.

Humorous.

New Boots.

The Danbury *News* says it is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may be able to get your foot only half way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is damp, or you have not started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again, and stand up to it, and he throws in a little powder from a pepper-box to aid you. And so you stand up and pound down your foot, and partly trip yourself up; and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove; but he removes it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite as good as that.

You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much mashed, but says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm, and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained that shoemaker. You limp down town the next day, and smile the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster-bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman, in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally.

When I was a little baby, gals would never "let me be," for every one would snatch me up and place me on her knee; then squeeze, squeeze and hug me, I'm sure 'Dad' and 'Mam' must have wonder'd I survived it—but I stood it like a lamb! And again, while but in boyhood, they'd tempt me from my home, through gardens and through pleasure-grounds, o'er fairy spots to roam; then with luscious fruits and sweetmeats my small tummy they would cram, and half stifle me with kisses—but I stood it like a lamb! When older still, they'd lure me through dingle, dale, or dell, to gather nuts, or flowers, or ferns—and they seemed to love it well! Yet started on at trifles, with shriek that that seemed no sham, they'd fling their arms around me—but I stood it like a lamb! At last one charming creature (who could most my soul entrance,) by wondrous winning archness, and a tender, melting glance, seem'd to say, "You know you love me, why not take me as I am?" and I felt obliged to do it—but I stood it like a lamb! Thus through childhood, youth and manhood—ay! each moment of my life—my heart has felt the witching power of girl, or maid, or wife; and the spell will leave me never, for like a potent dram, woman's charms subdue me ever—but "I stand it like a lamb!"

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company.

Assets over.....$35,000,000 00
Surplus over liabilities $5,139,088,13

Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the MOST *safe* Insurance for the least money.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.–23-3m.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Agricultural.

HORSES.—If they have been fed on straw during the winter, it is now time to give them a little hay or more grain. Work very moderately at first and especially avoid fast driving. Get the horses into good condition. To do this, work regularly, feed liberally, and groom thoroughly. Give a tablespoonful of salt to each horse every day for a week, and then after that give the horses every day all the salt they will eat. The only reason that animals eat more than is good for them is because they have not access to it at all times. Early in Spring, horses are changing their coats and are quite liable to catch cold. Be careful to blanket them when they have to stand exposed to the wind.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is I believe acknowledged. The method of putting it before them however is not understood.—Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs than before.

To color sheep skins with the wool on, the "Country Gentleman" gives the following recipe: "Unslacked lime and litharge, equal parts, mixed to a thin paste with water, color buff—several coats will make it a dark brown—by adding a little ammonia and nitrate silver, a fine black is produced. Terra-japonica will impart a 'tan color' to wool, and the red shade is deepened by sponging with a solution of lime and water, using a strong solution of alum water, to 'set' the colors, 1 part crystalized nitrate silver, 8 parts carbonate ammonia, and 1½ parts of soft water, dyes brown—every additional coat darkens the color until a black is obtained."

Early lambs fattening for the butcher should be allowed anything and everything they will eat in little troughs, placed where the lambs can, but the ewes cannot, get at them. Bran, oatmeal, oats, oil-cake, cornmeal and sliced Swede turnips or mangels, are all good—those are best of which lambs will eat the most. At two weeks old a lamb will generally commence to eat a little bran with its mother, and after that it should be encouraged to eat as much as possible. Feed the ewes well, and see that they have plenty of water. A few roots for the ewes are of great value. Feed plenty of bran and clover hay.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:

1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.

2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.

3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.

I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.

In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.

Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.

STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

The "LEE MONUMENT" Portrait of
Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.

Engraved on steel by A. B. Walter, under the direction of the American Art Union and adopted and sold by the Lee Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of

Erecting a Monument to the memory of
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

THE undersigned, the authorized agent of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, General W. N. Pendleton, chairman, are now canvassing Forsyth and other counties, for subscribers to the "Lee Monument Portrait" of General Lee. The adoption of the life-like picture for the purpose named is sufficient to establish it in the favor of all who have not examined it. It is only sold by subscription.

In my absence the portait can be obtained by applying to Miss Julia E. Holderness, at Wilson's Hotel.

Persons at a distance who may desire this beautiful engraving, can obtain the same by sending $5 for the large and $1.75 for the small size, to W. H. HOLDERNESS,
May15-1873 *Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.*

FINE CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
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AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 25th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty. 26-4w.

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EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces **Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera** and all analogous diseases. **No Family Safe Without It,** and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to **J. H. JOHNSTON,**
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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See the **Advertisers' Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25c. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed, Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., New York.

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BY USING THE SETAGON WATCH WINDER. Spring center tempered composition winder; rosewood handle, beautiful and durable.—Well worth the price to any man. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 35 cents. HURLBURT & TOWNSEND, Warren, Ohio, Box 103; or Charlotte, Mich., Box 6.

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THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
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C. A. HEGE, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.
March 20, 2873.–12

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STRAW GOODS,
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White Goods, Embroideries, &c

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IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
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FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
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STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
March 27, 1873.–13-3m. pd.

WATER WHEEL
NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine Water Wheel
To be the Best Ever Invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.

Richmond & Danville Railroad,
(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R., between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M
Intersection,	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IN KERNERSVILLE.
MRS. DR. KERNER
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.

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A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 1872 at CROSLAND'S.

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VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
for Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
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Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
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Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
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The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
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YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
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The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
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Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

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JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
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Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

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Family Bibles, Fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

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FOR THE PEOPLE,
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ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same.
C. A. HEGE,
May 15, 1873.–20-1m. Salem, N. C.

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At the BOOK STORE.

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervous [illegible] or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment.
Nov. 21, 1872–47-1y.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG [illegible]

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead n bar of recovery.
E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
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cheap editions at the [illegible] BOOK STORE

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BEFORE THE VARIOUS
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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
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SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
E. V. & R. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

BOOKS AT COST.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
FOR
Chill and Fever Cure,
PERFUMERY,
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PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
T E A.
THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

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[illegible] who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
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J. H. ZEVELY
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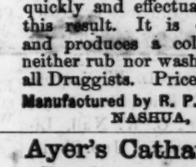
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.
Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO.
NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that is never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by any body. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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